

The Patron of Husbandry

Education Co-operation From the Field to the Factory.

Official Journal of the State Granges of Arkansas and Mississippi.

Volume 5.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, MAY 31, 1879.

Number 20.

The Patron of Husbandry.

W. H. WORTHINGTON, EDITOR.

COLUMBUS, MISS., MAY 31, 1879.

"THE PATRON" AND ITS ACTIVE FRIENDS.

Clubs of subscribers are coming in quite freely—indicating, we think, a general and vigorous movement all along the line. Most of these working friends who are sending clubs have been reading THE PATRON for years and know what it is: that it is the strongest, staunchest Grange paper in the South. Most of them promise large additions to their clubs.

Clubs from the following are the latest received:

ARKANSAS.
N. M. Nail, Miller county.
John A. Shaw, Batesville.
FLORIDA.
G. W. Wells, Hillsboro county.
LOUISIANA.
Joseph Abbott, Union parish.
MISSISSIPPI.
R. W. Magruder, Port Gibson.
E. W. Tarrant, Carroll county.
Hobson Grange, Lawrence county.
W. H. M. Durham, Holmes county.
T. L. Darden, Jefferson county.
W. N. Haggard, Winston county.
W. B. Bolding, Chickasaw county.
S. B. Lyle, Scott county.
S. H. Lambdin, Natchez.
Dan. McInnis, Meridian.
L. F. Alford, Jackson.
J. M. Finley, Scott county.
J. R. Wells, Coahoma county.
P. P. Bobo, Winston county.
I. C. Woodward, Winston county.
A. C. Farmer, Scott county.
TENNESSEE.
C. C. Perkins, Crockett county.
TEXAS.
E. M. Hughes, Shelby county.
J. L. White, Limestone.
W. M. Ferguson, Milam.
D. A. Castleberry, Lee.
J. Stanley, Lampasas.
A. J. Rose, Bell.

We hope now to receive large accessions to our circulation in Arkansas and Tennessee.

We add a feature to THE PATRON this week—the publication of biographical sketches, accompanied by portraits, of leading members of the Order in the Southwest—which, we think, will greatly enhance the value and attractiveness of the paper. The next will be that of Worthy Overseer Rose, of the Texas State Grange. We expect soon to present a sketch and portrait each week.

The letter from Mr. Berryhill, the able Editor of the *Columbus Democrat*, which we print in another column, contains suggestions worthy of the consideration of every Grange throughout the Cotton States.

All intelligent farmers in the State know that their interests have suffered because their class had no representation in Congress, and would rejoice to see Worthy Master Darden elected to the U. S. Senate, but they understand so little of the work of organizing, that they are disposed to stand still and wait for others to act. We beg them to remember that the most important service they can render their class, their families and themselves, in public affairs is in attending the preliminary meetings in the election beats. There they can discuss the questions that are likely to arise and the fitness of candidates; and by doing this, they will be able to have their sentiments and wishes respected and obeyed in the county conventions; there they can determine whether an honest, true farmer and patriot or some tenth-rate political trickster shall represent the State in the United States Senate.

We ask farmers when they organize in election beats to notify us, that we may publish the fact. The farmers of every election beat in the State should be organized before the first of July.

We will print the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Arkansas State Grange next week.

The legislative bill reached the President on Monday, and it was expected that the veto would be sent to the House on Thursday or Friday.

"SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION."

We regret to see the slanderous article in the June number of *Scribner's Monthly* reproduced in that most excellent Grange journal, the *Pennsylvania Farmer's Friend*. The following article from the *Democrat* of this city, one of the ablest and most respectable journals in the South, will, we think, convince our contemporary of the falsity of the *Scribner* allegations. If affairs are in such a bad condition down here and the negroes treated so cruelly, why is it that hundreds of these who went to "the happy land of Kansas" are returning to their old homes in this State? A number that went from this county have returned, and have gone back to work in the cotton fields more contentedly than ever. Their accounts of the "happy land" have pretty effectually cooled the emigration fever in this section, and this we regret. We would be glad to see at least two-thirds of the negroes in this State go to Kansas or some other Northern State, and their places filled by white farmers and mechanics to help build up our section and develop its resources.

The truth is, Bro. Thomas, all these reports about murders, and murderers walking our streets unmolested, and of cruel treatment of the negroes, are put out by such corrupt politicians as old Zach. Chandler and by the Money Power, to keep the passions of the people of the North inflamed, so that they may be blinded to their true interests. The farmers and toiling masses of all sections ought to be united for financial reforms, and would be if they were not kept apart by the politicians and the Money Power. Against such corrupt and dangerous elements, the members of our Order ought to be united as one man.

The *Democrat* says:

We make some extracts from an article with the above caption in the June number of *Scribner's Monthly*, from the pen of the Editor. It is written apparently in a spirit of fairness and kindness, it simulates the tone of compassionate and friendly rebuke, but this only adds to the force of the poison its falsehoods instill. One feels, on reading it a second time, as if he were listening to the soft purring of the velvet-footed tiger, or gazing on a bright-colored serpent coiled in a bed of roses; he thinks of Job, who asked his rival, "Art thou in health, my brother?"—took him by the beard to kiss him, and stabbed him to the heart.

Here are the extracts:
"Murder after murder is perpetrated in high life with the coolest blood, and nobody is arrested for it and nothing is done about it."
"Murder is committed, and the murderer shakes his bloody hands at the law everywhere, and walks the streets with entire freedom and impunity. Human life is accounted of no sacredness whatever, and law and the executors of law are held in perfect contempt."

The bitterest, most outspoken, and most vindictive enemy of the South never made an accusation against her people more false and slanderous. When and where has a murder been committed, the perpetrator of which was not arrested and tried, if he was known and had not fled? When and where did a Southern grand jury fail to find an indictment against a party guilty of manslaughter? It is true, that juries too often acquit where they should convict, or convict of manslaughter when they should convict of murder, and that the pardoning power has been greatly abused. But the charge that a man, be he high or low, can commit a murder in the South without arrest and prosecution, is false. The great majority of the Southern people grieve that homicides are so prevalent in their midst, just as a large majority of the Northern people grieve that they are so frequent in their section.

Society in both sections is at fault, and all true men should labor for a reformation; but it can serve no good purpose to bring false accusations like those above against the people of either section.

We pass by what *Scribner* says of the emigration of the negroes to Kansas, in which the Editor finds additional evidence of our lawlessness, cruelty, and rapacity. Had we found this article in a rabid political journal, we should not have been surprised; we were surprised to find it in *Scribner*.

Receipts of cotton at all the ports, 4,370,000 bales against 4,147,000 bales last year. Price of Orleans middling at Liverpool, 7d.; at New Orleans, 12c.; at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, 13c.

PAST MASTER WM. H. WALKER, OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

The many friends of Past Master Walker in West Tennessee, will be delighted with the splendidly executed portrait of him, with which this page of THE PATRON is embellished. The artist has not only copied the features accurately, but has caught the expression so well that the likeness will be recognized at a glance by all who know him.

William H. Walker is a native of Brunswick county, Virginia. His mother, soon after the death of his father, moved to Germantown, Shelby county, Tenn., when he was quite a youth. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and had to work his way in the world. He set type in a printing office in Warrenton, N. C., several years, after which he joined his mother and family.

When the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was established in the South, Judge Walker was one of the first to enlist under its banner, and he has continued one of its firmest, most devoted adherents. Germantown Grange, of which he was elected Master, was among the first organized in Tennessee. He represented Shelby county in the State Grange during three of its annual meetings—at Humboldt, Knoxville and Jackson—of which he was an active, efficient and influential member. In January, 1878, he was elected Master of Shelby County Grange, and performed the duties of that office with characteristic zeal and fidelity.

In every position in the Grange to which he has been called, Judge Walker has worked earnestly and faithfully for the cause. He has al-



WILLIAM H. WALKER.

PAST MASTER OF GERMANTOWN GRANGE, NO. 19, AND PAST MASTER OF SHELBY COUNTY GRANGE, TENNESSEE.

ly near Germantown, where he has since resided. Here he began life as a farmer, and under the guidance of his mother, a lady of remarkable intellectual powers and an energy that was untiring, he was very successful. He soon acquired a high position in the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated, and was elected a Magistrate, an office of considerable importance in Tennessee, the County Court being composed of the Magistrates of the various districts. This office he has filled worthily for the last eighteen years. For some time past, he has been anxious to withdraw from this position, but his eminent fitness for it has caused so earnest a protest against this that, against his will, he has continued to serve. He would doubtless have been elected to the State Senate last fall, but his health was so impaired by an attack of the fever, that he declined to be a candidate.

The great modesty and unassuming manners of Judge Walker would prevent a stranger from estimating his true worth; but those who know him well, especially in his official character, honor him as one of the truest, noblest, worthiest and most capable. Cool, deliberate, cautious—clear sighted, and taking the most common sense, unbiased and unprejudiced view of a question, he is peculiarly fitted to perform the judicial functions. It is his clear vision, his apprehension of affairs, and his practical solution of them, that win for his opinions and his judgments the most respectful consideration.

The leading characteristic of Judge Walker is Prudence; yet he has been no time-server, no trimmer, but was for many years of his life opposed and misrepresented by popular opinion, until the development of events proved the wisdom of his views, and he has had the rare good fortune to outlive detraction, and reap the rewards due an incorruptible and unflinching spirit. Prudent, cautious in all matters, determined—never yielding an inch for what he believed to be right and for the best, he has recorded, in deeds that the people of Shelby county will not soon forget and which speak more loudly than words, the evidence of an unselfish, courageous patriot.

Judge Walker is a man full of deep and tender sympathies, especially for the young, and has a keen perception of genuine worth.

During the prevalence of the terrible scourge last year, he was the first in Germantown to be stricken down, and for weeks his life was despaired of. When he recovered, after weeks of delirium, it was to learn that his venerable mother, a lovely niece, and a number of his most intimate and devoted friends, had passed away.

ways considered the Grange the farmers' sole hope, and has made numberless speeches to convince them of it—speeches full of the soundest common sense and timely, practical advice. He has been somewhat impatient at the slow growth of the Order, or rather the temporary retardation of it, but we hope now in its general revival that he will see his section advancing to prosperity through its agency, and his principles in practical operation, than which nothing would be more gratifying to him.

We continue to receive letters from members of the Order in different parts of the State warmly endorsing the position of THE PATRON in urging the farmers to unite and organize and send their best men to the Legislature. To these and all other farmers who appreciate the necessity of the Legislature being made for once a truly representative body, we most earnestly appeal to go to work at once and take steps to secure a complete and efficient organization in their respective election beats. There is no time to lose. The town rings are hard at work, and will succeed in packing the county conventions as they have so often done before, unless the farmers, the true men of every neighborhood, take the matter of organization in hand at once.

The reading, thinking members of the Order in the Southwest are taking a more active interest in THE PATRON than at any former time. They are raising clubs for it from the orange groves of South Florida and the mountains of East Tennessee to North Arkansas and the prairies of West Texas. No paper in the South occupies so extended a field, and none has more leading men of the farmer class working to extend its circulation. The indications now are that the circulation of THE PATRON will soon be larger than that of any political or agricultural paper published in the South. We hope to present such a journal as will fully meet the demands and expectations of its co-workers in the good cause.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT, OR "NEW PROCESS" OF MANUFACTURING COTTON.

Editor Patron.—I have seen for some time, a great deal said, and published in the columns of your valuable paper about the "New Process Cotton Factory," its costs and profits, etc.; and I have been anxiously waiting to see some further explanation of some advantage therein set forth. For instance, under the head of "Cost and Profits of a New Process Cotton Factory" we find these items: "One card and attachment, etc.,—\$2,500; 500 pounds of seed cotton, as a part of the daily expenses. As a matter of course, we are to take it for granted that this 500 pounds of seed cotton is all that one card and attachment can work up in one day."

Now we suppose that a farmer has his gin and necessary buildings. He goes to the expense of \$2,500 to get machinery to prepare his crop for market; he makes one hundred bales of cotton on his place. According to the above statement it will take him three hundred days to prepare his crop for market; we see no profit in this, we also see that the seed are set down as a part of the day's profit. This is we think wrong—as the seed is no part of the profits of the cotton crop. They properly belong to the land and stock, and should not under any consideration be sold off the place. We would like for some of the knowing ones to explain when a neighborhood, co-operating together, and putting up a "New Process factory," would get their crop into market at these rates? We are aware that by going to expense enough, they could have machinery sufficient to work up all their crops in a month's time, and the interest on that investment would soon set up profits and machinery, too. We are not opposed to the "new process" by any means—but a seeker after information.

Crop prospects in this vicinity are indeed flattering. The farmer that has worked does not have room for complaint.

Fraternally, R. M. J. ARNETTE.

Jefferson Co., Miss., May 17th 1879.

We take pleasure in publishing the above, and hope to be able to satisfy our esteemed correspondent that the "new process" of manufacturing cotton is the most profitable business that the farmers of the Cotton States can engage in.

Our correspondent should remember, that the Clement Attachment supercedes the use of the gin, press, etc. When a farmer or a community of farmers have a factory of this kind in operation, say of three cards and Attachments, they will realize the following benefits:

They are relieved of all the labor, time and expense of handling cotton from the field to the factory, as under the old system. The expense thus saved will pay for operating the factory. Cotton converted into yarns bring about twice the price of lint cotton. Thus, at 9 cents, yarns would be worth 18 cents, and the additional nine cents would be net profit.

The annual capacity of three cards and Attachments is, say three hundred and seventy bales of four hundred and fifty pounds each. The cost of first-class machinery would scarcely exceed \$10,000, put in operation. The net profits on the first years' work of the factory, say with cotton at nine cents per pound, would be at least \$12,000, making every allowance for accidents etc., which would more than pay for the machinery, and the machinery would last for many years, and leave fully 10 per cent. interest on the money invested.

The money now paid by the farmers for ginning, baling, etc., till the baled cotton reached the distant factory, which is now a dead loss to him, would under the "new process" system, be retained in the neighborhood in the shape of wages for operatives, and other expenses of operating the factories.

Where the "new process" factory is owned by the farmers themselves, they could of course retain the seed after the lint has been spun into thread, and that item would be deducted from the daily expense account.

The fact that a man's crop cannot be converted into yarns at once, instead of being an argument against the "new process," is a strong one in its favor. When the farmers in the cotton States are not forced to sell their cotton in a lump, as

now, but will be able to hold it, which its enhanced value by conversion into yarns will enable them to do, would effectually prevent that gambling in cotton by which the speculators put down the prices when the farmers are obliged to sell and put them up after they have sold it, thus causing the farmers of the cotton States to lose millions of dollars every year.

But our correspondent is troubled at the apparent slow progress in manufacturing cotton. In this connection, as an evidence of the economy of the "new process" we state this important fact: In the "old process" factories the capacity of a card is from 40 to 45 pounds of sliver per day; by the "new process," the capacity of the same card is from 185 to 200 pounds of sliver per day.

Suppose it takes a whole year to convert a given amount of cotton into yarns, does it not take almost as much time to produce the cotton and get it ready for market? But the difference is this: To produce the cotton, the farmer himself does the work, or overlooks it personally, and bears all the expense of its production, its preparation for market, etc., and transportation to the distant factory, for which he realizes say nine or ten cents per pound. To convert this cotton into yarns by the "new process" takes say twelve months, but the labor is performed by others—if the farmers own the factory, as they should be, these agents and operatives would be under their control—and all the expense attending its conversion into yarns is paid for by the money which the farmers save from being relieved of all the expense of ginning and baling the cotton and getting it to the distant factory in the raw form. When the farmers sell their cotton as yarns, they realize a net profit fully equal to what they formerly received for the raw article. Does any other legitimate business in the country pay better?

"THE PATRON" IN TENNESSEE.

A Patron in West Tennessee writes us: "I am exceedingly pleased with the new heading of THE PATRON. It is handsome and very appropriate, and so well expresses the great objects of our Order and what it may and should accomplish in the Cotton States, that the simple exhibition of a copy of the paper in a Grange ought to be sufficient to induce every member to subscribe."

"I am rejoiced at the action of the Executive Committee of the Arkansas State Grange in adopting THE PATRON as the Grange organ for that State, in place of the *Journal of Agriculture* of St. Louis. This is what the Executive Committee of our State Grange should have done. I feel sure that its adopting even indirectly the *Journal of Agriculture* will be and should be condemned. That paper is in no sense a Grange journal, and a Patron subscribing for it with the expectation of getting a Grange paper will be disappointed. To catch the Grange patronage, it devotes a page, and an obscure one at that, to the letters, etc., of Grange officials. It does not advocate prominently, if at all, in its editorial columns, the principles and measures of the Grange. What the Order needs and must have is an advocate, open, fearless, able and active, of its principles, its measures, and its representative men. It must be wholly and exclusively devoted to the Grange. Every attempt to adopt a political or agricultural paper as a Grange organ by the officers of a State Grange, will result in disappointment to the members and direct injury to the cause. This experiment has been tried so often, and the failure in each instance was so conspicuous, that I, for one, was very much disgusted with the action of our State Executive Committee in its arrangement with the St. Louis paper."

"I would suggest to you to send a specimen copy of THE PATRON to each Master of the Subordinate Granges in this State, and I think its evident superiority as a Grange paper will commend it so strongly to the confidence and good will of the members that hundreds will become subscribers, and that our Executive Committee will be induced to take action similar to that taken by the Executive Committee of the Arkansas State Grange."

The Quarantine bill passed by the Senate last week is now before the House.